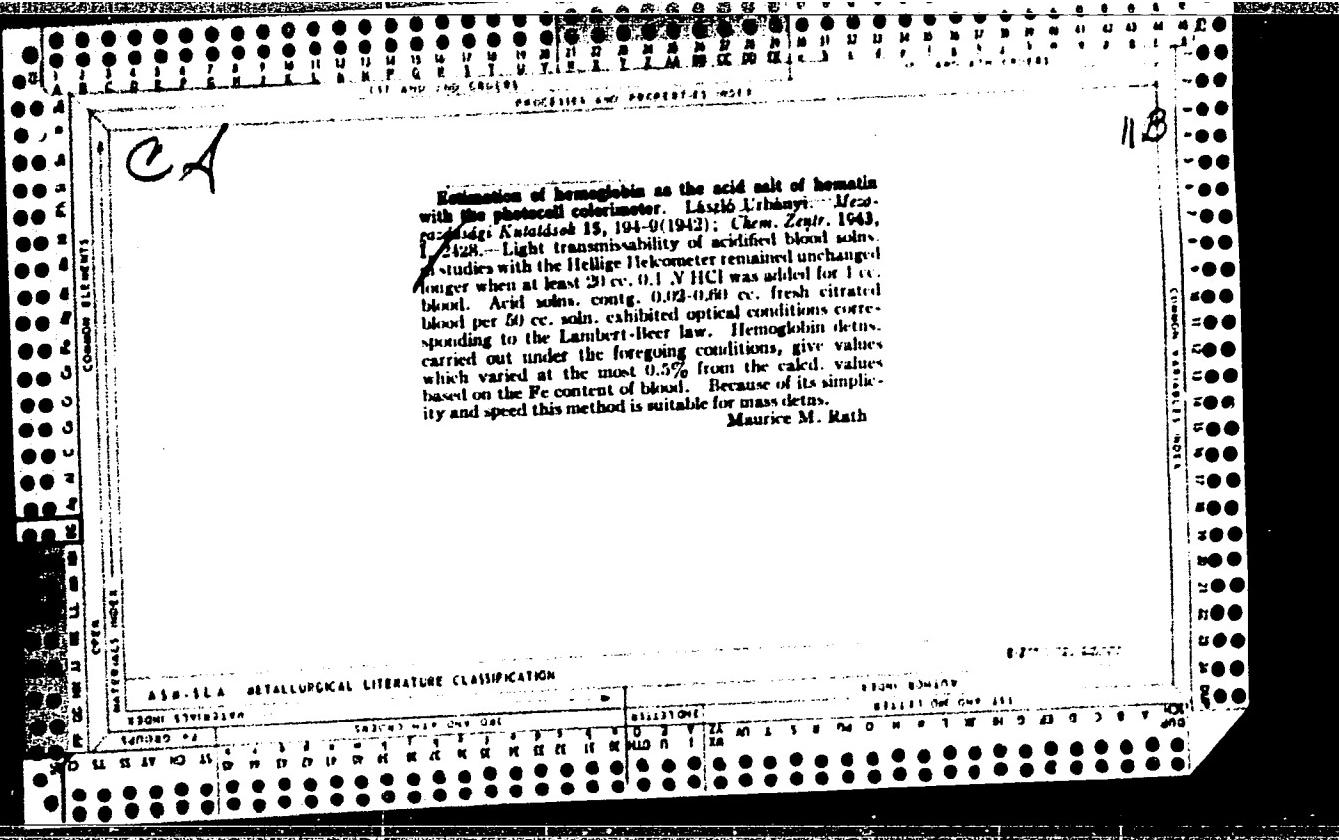
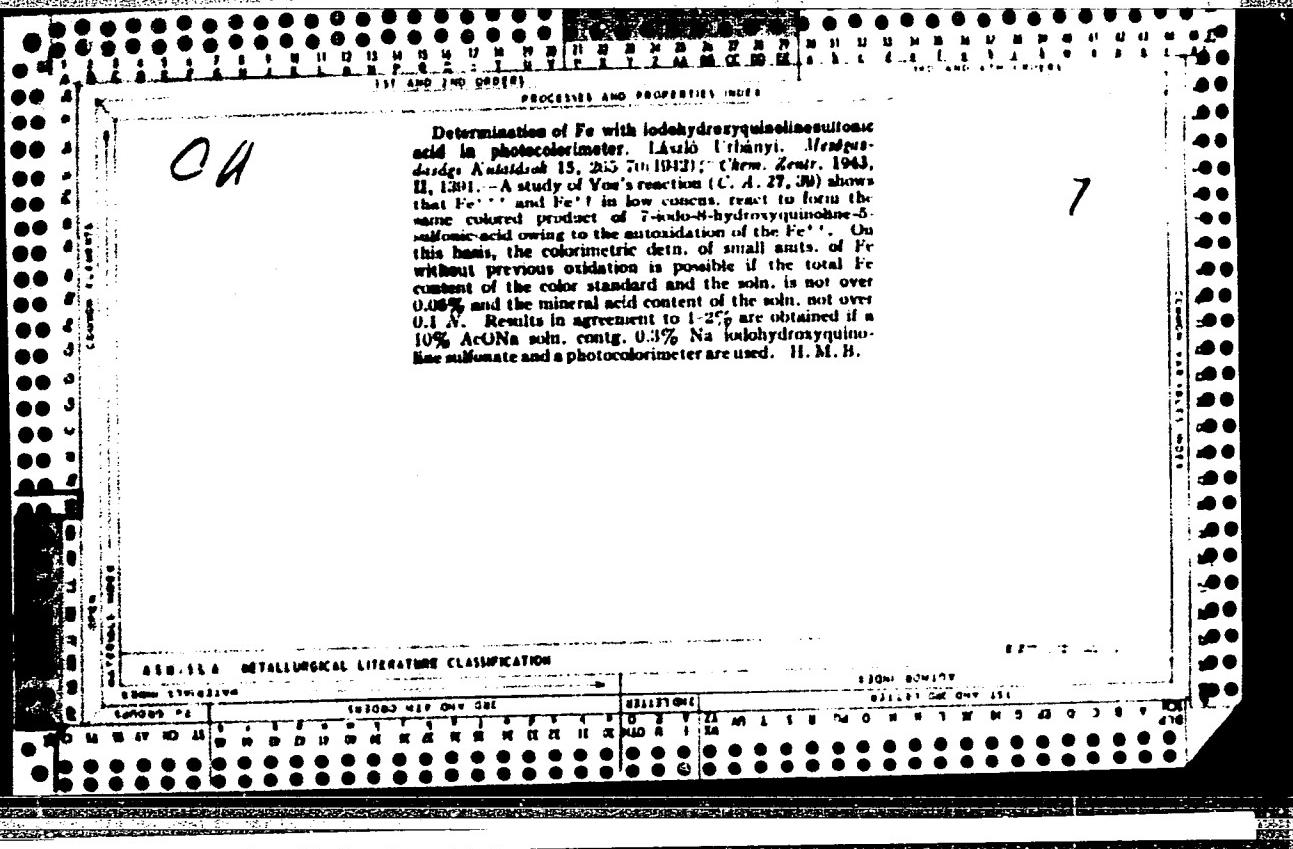


2A

Investigations on the biological effects of iron and copper salts added to feed. László Uthányi. Madgavadaragi Katalin 13, 157-67(1940). Expts. were made with 116 sows and their 320 young for 14-16 weeks. The usual feed was enriched by various amounts of metal salts consisting of iron, Fe and Cu salts. The ratio of Fe:Cu equalled 1. The expts. proved that best results were obtained by the application daily of 80.8 28.0 mg. Fe and 8.2 20.5 mg. Cu. When the salts were directly given to the young the results were much less satisfactory than when fed to the gravid sows. The dosing of metal salts should be begun in the last third of the pregnancy. Thus the gravid anemia of sows may be prevented or healed and the young can be made to show at 10 weeks of age mean wts. 4.5% higher than usual. Also the resistance of the young to various diseases seemed to increase significantly. The total no. and wt. of the young of one single sow increased by 5-15% on the dosing of the Fe-Cu salt mixt. The costs caused by the application of the metal salts are relatively low when compared to the gain in live weight and the no. of young obtained. S. S. de Finny





CA

11E

Urinary calculus of pigs. Gyula Sályi and László Urbányi. *Kozlemények Országosonlós Első Kortárs Körben* 63(27-24), 31(1940). Urinary calculus in pigs is not due to waters high in calcium but may be due to improper feeding. A case is described in which beet leaves high in calcium caused alkalosis in the organisms, and renal and vesical calculi were formed because of the too alk. reaction of the urine.
S. S. de Finály

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c.A.

The biochemistry of fetal life. Development of the chemical composition of the body of pig fetuses during growth. János Ujházy, (Univ. Agr. Sci., Budapest). Magyar Állatorvosi Lapja 5, 6-12(1950).—Krafft. of Ml pig fetuses 43-115 days old gave the following results. Length of fetuses was 0.2 cm. on the 10th day and 28.2 cm. on the 115th day. The chem. compn. showed an increase of constituents parallel to age, except of H_2O which was 90.31% on the 43rd and 81.64% on the 115th day. Other constituents changed as follows: Fat 0.44-1.03, N 1.09-1.83, ash 1.30-4.07, Ca 0.119-1.231, Mg 0.011-0.030, P 0.172-0.290%. The bones contained ash 3.59-18.56, Ca 1.25-7.05, Mg 0.00-0.15, P 0.62-3.30% on a wet basis; the bones contained 25.50-76.28% of total ash content of body. The ash of the body contained Ca 0.19-30.23 (in the bones 9.91-28.99 of the total), Mg 0.85-0.74 (0.04-0.02), and P 13.25-10.41 (4.41-13.00)%. The ash of bones contained Ca 34.81-37.04, Mg 2.81-0.81, and P 17.27-78%. The ash content of the body showed a rapid increase from the 43rd to 80th day, then followed a slow growth until the 80th day with a swift final increase. The mean daily wt. increase was 1.03 (in the 1st-2nd month), 5.49 (in the 3rd), and 35.8 g. (in the 4th). The av. increases in dry matter in the same periods were 0.103, 0.546, 7.206; in fat 0.05, 0.024, 0.072; in N 0.011, 0.058, 0.713; in ash 0.017, 0.113, 1.817; in Ca 0.003, 0.021, 0.501; in Mg 0.0001, 0.001, 0.012; and in P 0.002, 0.010, 0.278 g./day. István Finály

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C.A.

Water requirement of rabbits and its changes during con-
sumption of feed of acid or alkaline reaction. László
Ujhányi (Univ. Agr. Sci., Budapest). Magyar Állatorvostudományi
Folyóirat 3, 178-71 (1951).—Five groups of Chinchilla and Bel-
gian rabbits of 3.0-3.2 kg. wt. received, besides a basic feed
(group 5) of (a) oats and oat straw or (b) oats and flax
straw, periodically increasing amts. of salts, averaging
daily: CaCO_3 1.08 (group 1), $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ 0.41 (group 2),
 Na_2CO_3 1.40 (group 3), NH_4Cl 0.30 g./kg. (group 4),
and K_2CO_3 1.42 (5). The Ca/P ratio of the basic feed was 0.83 (a), 1.32 (b); of
the other feeds 4.81, 0.69, 0.80, 1.80, resp. The total
water intake for each 10 kg. of body wt. averaged 739 (a)
(group 1), 664.42 (2), 637.99 (3), 592.81 (4), 410.56, (5a)
and 382.42 (5b). The amt. of water excreted daily by
group 1 was: 44.30 (urine), 6.22 (feces), 45.68 (otherwise);
by group 2: 49.20, 11.13, 39.07; by group 3: 63.86, 8.70,
29.05; by group 4: 73.81, 7.15, 19.34; by group 5a-5b:
34.33-34.43, 11.12-27, 64.56-45.69 g., resp. The water
requirement varied from 1.5 to 2.0 kg. calcd. for each kg.
of dry feed under normal circumstances. This value con-
siderably increased when acid or alk. feed was given.
István Kinkly

URBANYI, L.

HUNGARY/General questions

A

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya No. 7, 1957, 21235

Author : Urbanyi, L.

Inst : None

Title : General chemistry. Textbook for schools of veterinary medicine.

Orig Pub: Megogazd. Kiado 1956, 414 p. 70 forints (published in Hungarian)

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

URBANYI, L.

The role and significance of forage substitutes with ammonia and carbamide basis in the protein supply of domestic animals. p. 147.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 14, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3,
August 1959.
Unclu.

URBANYI, Laszlo

HUNGARY

Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Department
of Zoology and Animal Foods (Allattenyesztesi Kutatointezet
Allatelettani es Takarmanyozasi Osztalya), Budapest

Budapest, Allattenyesztes, No 3, Sep 62, pp 245-250.

"The Loss of Minerals in the Various Silo-types
While Preparing Corn for Silage."

HUNGARY

URBANYI, Laszlo

Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Department
of Zoology and Animal Foods (Allattenyesztesi Kutato-
intezet Allatelettani es Takarmanyozasi Osztalya),
Budapest

Budapest, Allattenyesztes, No 3, Sep 62, pp 251-257.

"Approximate Determination of the Ash-content of Bones
On the Basis of Simple Measurements of Specific Gravity."

URBANYI, L.

Method of approximate determination of ash content of bones
through the simple determination of the specific weight.
Acta veter Hung 13 no.2:209-216 '63.

1. Tierphysiologische und Futterungsabteilung (Leiter: H.
Tangl) des Forschungsinstituts fur Tierzucht, Budapest.

URBANYI, L.

Data on the carotene supply of cattle. Acta veter Hung 14 no.3:
267-271 '64.

Further studies on the rachitis of young fattened bulls. Ibid.:273-280

1. Abteilung fur Tierphysiologie und Futterung des Forschungs-
instituts fur Tierzucht, Budapest.

URBANYI, Laszlo

Role of simple organic and inorganic substances in feeding
animals. Magy kem lap 19 no.10/11: 544-548 O-N '64.

1. Research Institute of Animal Breeding, Budapest.

HUNGARY

URBANYI, L.; Research Institute of Animal Breeding, Department of Animal Physiology and Nutrition (original language version not given), Budapest.

"The Effect of Various Fodder Supplements on the Composition of the Blood and Some Tissues and on the Ash Content of the Femur in Milk-Fed Calves."

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XVI, No 4, 1966, pages 387-390.

Abstract: [German article, author's German summary modified] Comparative studies were carried out to determine to what extent the blood composition, the iron content of individual tissues, and the specific gravity and ash content of the bone of the animals is influenced by the addition of high energy food or hay to the regenerated powdered milk used for the raising of milk-fed calves. The investigations revealed that no noteworthy changes were achieved by the method in comparison with the values obtained when calves were fed exclusively on powdered milk. 6 Hungarian, 1 Western references. [Manuscript received 18 Feb 66.]

1/1

HUNGARY

URBANYI, L.; Research Institute of Animal Breeding, Department of Animal Physiology and Nutrition [original language version not given], Budapest.

"Comparative Investigation of Young Sheep Fed Silage and in the Traditional Manner.

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XVI, No 4, 1966, pages 383-386.

Abstract: [German article] Lambs 4-8 weeks old and sheep 14 months old which were born to mothers fed silage and in the traditional manner without silage, respectively, were slaughtered and their blood, liver, femur was subjected to a thorough study. The results are presented in a table. The lambs from silage-fed mothers had a greater amount of hemoglobin, a higher Sahli value, their serum had a lesser Ca and Mg but a greater inorganic P content, their liver had a lesser weight and a decreased Fe content, and their femur had a somewhat greater specific gravity. The results among the silage-fed sheep were considerably different. The hemoglobin content and Sahli value in the blood, the Ca, Mg and inorganic P content in the serum, the Fe content in the liver with a decreased average weight as well as the specific gravity and ash content of the femur was considerably higher than in the control group. It was concluded that the utilization of Ca salts from fodder is increased by a systematic feeding of silage. 10 Hungarian, 1 Western references. [Manuscript received 18 Feb 66.]

S/186/61/003/002/012/018
E111/E452

AUTHORS: Kokotov, Yu.A., Popova, R.F. and Urbanyuk, A.P.

TITLE: Sorption of long-life fission products by soils and clay minerals

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.2, pp.199-206

TEXT: The expansion of the atomic industry and power stations and fall-out from atomic explosions makes the study of reaction of fission products with soils important. The present work gives the first results of an investigation of the most toxic fission products, Sr⁹⁰ and Cs¹³⁷, by some soils and clay minerals. The distribution coefficient of the isotope between solid and liquid phases K_d was taken to represent sorption. $K_d = \Gamma/C_1$, where Γ is the number of mols of solute sorbed on 1 kg of adsorbent and C_1 is the equilibrium concentration (mols/litre) in the solution after sorption. The coefficient was found from the change in activity of the solution on sorption, measurement after sorption being measured on the liquid freed from solid by centrifuging. The volume of solution was always 50 times the weight of sorbent. Before measurement, solutions of Sr⁹⁰ were diluted with their own volume of 1N HCl to prevent sorption of Y⁹⁰ by the glass and kept

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Sorption of long-life fission ... S/186/61/003/002/012/018
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for 14 days. Activity was then measured in special cells for counting on liquid samples, a type CTC-6 (STS-6) counter being used. Active solutions were prepared from a Sr⁹⁰ solution of high specific activity in 1N HNO₃ with a salt content of 0.1 mg/mcurie of chemical-reagent purity. The distribution coefficient was measured for six samples of soils of different types: clayey podzolic topsoil, grey soil, chestnut soil, leached black earth, southern black earth and heavy black earth. From the results and published data (Ref.1: V.M.Klechkovskiy, L.N.Sokolova, G.N. Tselishcheva, 5, 136. Atomizdat, M. (1959); Ref.2: N.A.Timofeyeva, A.A.Titlyanova, Izv. AN SSSR, seriya biolog., 1, 111, (1959); Ref.3: J.R.McHenry, Soil Sci.Soc.Amer.Proc., 22, 6, 514 (1958)), it appears that, on the whole, the coefficient is higher for soils with a high exchange capacity, determined in the present work at pH = 6.4 (which is close to the pH of the suspension of all but two of the test soils). The authors note that the values of the coefficient (range 170 ± 30 - 1150 ± 140) determined under their conditions determines the intensity of isotope migration in a soil with water. From the ion-exchange equation (Ref.4: B.P.Nikol'skiy, ZhNKh, 3, 1, 59 (1958)) the

Card 2/7

Sorption of long-life fission ...

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distribution coefficient of Sr⁹⁰ depends finally on that of the macro-component present in the system. For soils this is usually Ca²⁺, and Fig.1 shows equilibrium values of K_d for Sr⁹⁰ as a function of the logarithm of Ca²⁺ concentration in the original solution for leached black earth (curve 1), southern black earth (curve 2) and Ca²⁺ as kaolin. Fig.2 shows K_d as a function of the logarithm of ratio of the amount of calcium in the system to the exchange capacity of the test sample for kaolin and leached black earth (curves 1 and 2, respectively). Sorption of Sr⁹⁰ could, the results show, be reduced by adding a macrocomponent, in amounts exceeding the exchange capacity of the soil, which competes with Sr⁹⁰. The authors have studied in this connection the nitrates of strontium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, ammonium and sodium, this being the decreasing order of effectiveness. The authors also show that washing of the root-bearing topsoils with salt solutions would be practicable only for soils of comparatively low exchange capacity and with concentrations (of Ca²⁺ or Mg²⁺) not less than 0.01 N. The authors also studied the effect of the pH on K_d for their test soils and also kaolin and bentonite. The

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Sorption of long-life fission ...

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results are shown in Fig.3 (curves 1 to 4 relate respectively to heavy black earth, grey soil, kaolin and chestnut earth) and Fig.4 (bentonite and leached black earth represented by curves 1 and 2, respectively). These curves show the complexity of the processes studied and the need for choosing the right pH if soils and clays are used for sorption of Sr⁹⁰ from solutions. Dealing next with Cs¹³⁷ whose known (Ref.1: V.M.Klechkovskiy, L.N.Sokolova, G.N.Tselishcheva, 5, 136. Atomizdat, M. (1959); Ref.5: D.W.Rodes, Soil Sci. Soc. Amer. Proc., 21, 4, 389 (1957); Ref.7: A.A.Titlyanova, N.A.Timofeyeva, Pochvovedeniye, 3, 86, (1959); Ref.9: T.D.Wright, J.Monahan, UKAEA. Research group. Unclassified. AERE E/R 2707. Harwell (1958)) strong sorption on soils and clay minerals the authors attribute to its fixation in the hexagonal voids in the tetrahedral layer of the clay minerals. This effect has been studied by other investigators (Ref.10: H.W. van der Marel, Soil Sci. 78, 3, 163 (1954); Ref.11: R.F.Reitemeier, Advances in agronomy, 3, 113 (1951); Ref.12: O.Ya.Samoylov. Khimich nauki, 4, Izd AN SSSR, M. (1959)). The authors studied Cs¹³⁷ from 0.01 and 0.1 N and sometimes 1 N solutions of nitrates of various cations of the first and second groups of the periodic table, ammonium nitrate and nitric

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Sorption of long-life fission ...

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acid, by clayey podzolic soil, southern black earth and kaolin. The order of decreasing effect on the distribution coefficient of some ions tested is Cs^+ , Rb^+ , NH_4^+ , K^+ , H^+ . The results showed that micro-quantities of caesium are fixed by soils (kaolin is less effective) and that therefore washing of the root layer of soil is likely to have little effect. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 12 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: J.R.McHenry, Soil Sci.Soc.Amer.Proc., 22, 6, 514 (1958); D.W.Rodes, Soil Sci.Soc.Amer.Proc., 21, 4, 389 (1957); W.E.Proud, Soil Sci., 86, 1, 13 (1958); R.K.Schulz, R. Overstreet, J.Barshad, Soil Sci., 89, 16, 1 (1960).

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1960

Card 5/7

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B150/B101

21.7200

AUTHORS: Kokotov, Yu. A., Rucakova, R. F., Urbanyuk, A. P.

TITLE: The effect of pH and the concentration of salts on the sorption of strontium-90 by some oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 129 - 130, abstract 3G109 (Tr. Konferentsii po radiats. gigiyene, 1959. L., 1960, 77 - 81)

TEXT: The coefficient of distribution is studied, i. e. , the ratio of the quantity of ions adsorbed in 1 g of adsorbent to the concentration of these ions in a balanced solution of Sr⁹⁰ in samples of podzolized and black earth soils. It is demonstrated that the sorption of strontium-90 by these oils proceeds very intensively. The overwhelming part of strontium-90 in the soil is found in the adsorbed state. The coefficient of distribution of strontium-90 in the soil does not depend on the general activity of strontium-90 in the system. The coefficient of distribution of strontium-90 is greater in soils with a greater exchange capacity. The coefficient of distribution of strontium-90 Card 1/2

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The effect of pH and the...

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B150/B101

increases with the increase of pH of suspension to a certain maximum which is found in alkaline regions and when this has been reached the coefficient of distribution is reduced. This circumstance explains the positive effect of liming as a means of reducing the intake of strontium-90 in plants, and can be used to increase the effectiveness of decontaminating radioactive waste from strontium-90 in the atomic industry. The coefficient of distribution of strontium-90 diminishes with the increase of concentration of macrocomponents in the solution. The washing of soils with saline solutions for the purpose of removing strontium-90 from the root zones is possible only in soils with a low exchange capacity and in concentrations of a salt solution not less than 0.01 N. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

URBANYUK, K.G. (Simferopol')

Functional relationship between the stomach and the liver in diseases of these organs. Klin. med. 32 no.8:69-70 Ag '54.

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii (zav. prof. S.R.Tatevosov)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, pathology,
stomach,)
(PEPTIC ULCER, PATHOLOGY,
liver)
(STOMACH, in various diseases,
hepatitis, infect.)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent (Simferopol')

Experimental reproduction of cirrhosis of the liver and spleen
in dogs. Vrach.delo no.7:763 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii i klinika gospital'noy terapii
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(LIVER--CIRRHOSIS) (SPLEEN--DISEASES)

URBANYUK, K.G., dots.; CHERNYSHEVA, L.N. (Simferopol')

Functional state of the liver in various stages of Botkin's disease.
Vrach.delo no.12:1319-1321 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A.Tepper) Krymskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. (LIVER) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cholinergics V
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4491
AUTHOR : Urbanyuk, K. G.; Chernyshova, L. N.
INST. : Crimean Medical Institute
TITLE : Treatment of Bronchial Asthma with Tropacine
(Tropine Ester of Diphenylacetic Acid Hydrochloride)
ORTG. PUB. : Tr. Krymsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 18, 278-280
ABSTRACT : Patients affected with bronchial asthma (15), with a duration of disease of not less than two years, were treated with tropacine in a dose of 6 mg thrice daily during the first three days, with a subsequent increase of the dosage to 12.5 mg for a period of one month. The preparation is effective when combined with other methods of treatment. Side effects (dryness of the mouth, nausea, vomiting) were observed in one patient.
CARD: 1/1

URBANYUK, X.G., dots. (Simferopol')

Metabolism of protein and cholesterol and the coagulation system of
the blood in hypertension. Vrach. delo no.1:93 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A. Tepper) i kafedra
biokhimii (zav. - prof. G.V. Troitskiy) Krymskogo meditsinskogo ins-
tituta.

(HYPERTENSION)
(BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent

Influence of some drugs on the coagulability of the blood in
hypertension. Vrach.delo no.10:105 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION)
(HYPERTENSION)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent (Simferopol')

Anticoagulation system in hypertension. Klin.med. no.10:135-
140 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A. Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTENSION) (FIBRINOLYSIS)

URBANTUK, K.O.

Factor V content in hypertension. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.3:270-272
My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. The Chair of Hospital Therapy of the Crimean Medical Institute,
Simpheropol.

(HYPERTENSION) (BLOOD—COAGULATION)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent (Simferopol')

Blood coagulation in atherosclerosis. Klin.med. 39 no.5:44-48
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof . P.A. Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent (Simferopol')

Anticoagulation system of the blood in complications in hypertension. Vrach.delo no.10:26-31 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A.Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTENSION) (HEPARIN) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

URBANYUK, K.G.

Nicotinic acid in the diagnosis of a prethrombotic condition.
Vop. med. khim. 8 no.3:298-304 My-Je '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Laboratory of Blood Clotting, M.V. Lomonosov State University,
Moscow and Chair of Therapy, Crimean State Medical School,
Simferopol.

(THROMBOSIS) (NICOTINIC ACID) (FIBRINOLYSIS)

URBAMYUK, K. G., dotsent

Prethrombotic conditions in hypertension. Terap. 34 no.1:39-44
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P. A. Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HYPERTENSION) (THROMBOSIS)

URBANYUK, K.G.

Blood coagulation changes and their relation to the effect of
drugs in hypertension. Kardiologiya 4 no.3:45-48 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A. Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Simferopol'.

URBANYUK, K.G.

Blood coagulation in hypertension complicated by cerebral
insultus. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.10:1481-1484 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(zavedyushchiy - prof. P.A. Tepper), Simferopol'.

URBAR, C.

Rexar, C. Aerodynamic resistance of compact loading columns in furnaces. p. 233.
RUDARSKO-METALURSKI ZBORNIK, Ljubljana, No. 3/4, 1964.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

URBAS, B.

X U C O .

Thiocemicarbazones and 2-thio-4-(*p*-phthalimidophenyl)-
1,3-dithiazolidin-5-ones or N-phthaloyl amino aldehydes.
Preparation and antibacterial activity. J. K. Balana, K.
Seliger, R. Salkin, B. Blatnerovic, and B. Urba ("Pilvin,"
Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 76, 7140-1943 (in Eng-
lish). Six thiocemicarbazones of phthalimidohydraldehydes and
five 2-thio-4-(phthalimidophenylidene)thiazolidin-5-ones were
prepared and tested against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus*
luteus, *Escherichia coli*, and *Enterococcus* by the Food
and Drug Administration method. Thiocemicarbazones
showed activity, while the thiazolidones were generally
inactive. Some of these compounds were tested also by the
Oxford Cup Assay method against the same microorganisms.
A new procedure for prepn. of 2-anato-*p*-2-thiazolin-5-one
(I) is given. To 30 g. dried, finely powd. H₂NCH₂CN,
H₂SO₄, 30 ml. MeOH, and a small amt. of phenolphthalein
indicator were added, a soln. of 7 g. Na in 150 ml. abs.
MeOH dropped in with stirring during 0.5 hr. at 0° until a
red coloration developed, the Na₂SO₄ filtered off and washed
with 25 ml. abs. MeOH, the filtrate evapd. to 1/4 *in vacuo*
under N at a max. temp. of 40°, alkalinized with a few ml.
MeONa soln., evapd. to dryness during 15 min. (max.), I

ml. of a soln. of 0.1 g. N_2 in 3.5 ml. EtOH, then 17 ml. dry Me_2CO added, the mixt. allowed to stand 1 hr. and occasionally shaken to give solid 2,2-dimethyl-5-iminodimolidine. This was dissolved in 20 ml. H_2O , evapd. *in vacuo*, dissolved in 125 ml. abs. EtOH, 7 ml. CS₂ added, kept overnight, and scratched to crystallize 20 g. $H_3NCOCH_2NHCS_2NH_2CH_2CONH_2$, which was dried, powdered, and dissolved in 50 ml. concd. HCl at 0°, then 100 ml. H_2O were added and the mixt. let stand overnight at 0° to give 10 g. I, m. 300° (decompn.). By addn. of a satd. aq. soln. of $H_3NCSNH_2H_2O$ to satd. EtOH solns. of various phthalimidonealdehydes (II), keeping the mixt. 48 hrs., and crystn. from 1:1 EtOH- H_2O , the following α - $C_6H_5(CO_2)NCH_2CH_2NNHC_6H_5$, were prep'd. (R, optical configuration and m.p. given): II, —, 213-14.5°; Et, —, 203.5-221°; Me_2CHCH_2 , m.p. 195-6°; EtOCH₂, m.p. 193.5°; p - $MeC_6H_4CH_2$, c. 192°; Me_2CH , m.p. 205.5-5.5°. By condensing various II with I (cf. Billimoria and Cook, *J.A.* **44**, 1962) following α - $C_6H_5(CO_2)NCH_2CH_2C_6H_5$ S.CO were prep'd. (R and m.p. given): Me_2CH , 193-8°; EtOCH₂, 183.5-7°; Et, 182-3.5°.
E. Gustaf

URBAS, B.

γ -Aminocrotonic acid. Vinyllogs of α -amino acids. I.
K. Baterović, I. Jambrišić, and B. URBAS (Univ. Zagreb,
Yugoslavia). J. Org. Chem. 19, 2000-2004 (1954). Pure H₂NCH₂CH(CHCO₂H) (I) has been prep'd. Refluxing 10 g. α -CH₂(CO)₂NCH₂CH₂CHO, 10.4 g. H₂C(CO₂H)₂, and 10 cc. C₂H₅N 3 hrs. at 90-100°, adding 50 cc. 10% H₂SO₄ to the

cooled mixt., and keeping it overnight gave 30% α -C₆H₅(CO)₂NCH₂CH(CHCO₂H) (II), needles from EtOH, m. 170-80°, subliming 150-60°/0.03 mm. From the EtOH mother liquors an isomer (III), m. 218°, is isolated; it is also obtained when II is recrystd. from AcOH. II or III hydrogenated in EtOH 3 hrs. at 20° with PtO₂ gives γ -phthalimidobutyric acid, m. 117.5°. Refluxing 2.95 g. II 15 hrs. with

40 cc. concd. HCl gives 89% H₂NCH₂CH(OH)CH₂CO₂H. HCl which, passed through an Amberlite IR-4B column, gives 39% free acid (IV), m. 213° (corr.); R_f 0.54 (all paper chromatograms carried out with PhOH-H₂O on Whatman paper no. 1); γ -benzamido deriv., m. 176°; lactam, prep'd. by distg. IV at 130°/0.03 mm., m. 122-3°. Stirring 13.87 g. II 1 week at 20° with 0.06 mole N₂H₄·H₂O in EtOH, evapg. the mixt. *in vacuo*, suspending the residue in 175 cc. H₂O, and adjusting the mixt. with AcOH to pH 5.5 gave 77% α -CH₂(CO)₂NHNH₂; evapg. the filtered soln. *in vacuo* leaves 8 g. oily residue from which 7.3% I, prisms, m. 164° (decompn.), R_f 0.64, is obtained. Hydrogenation of I gives H₂N(CH₂)₂CO₂H, R_f 0.83. Warming 2.81 g. II with 40 cc. SOCl₂ at 40-50° and keeping the soln. 8 hrs. gives 60% γ -phthalimidocrotonyl chloride, needles, subliming 110°/0.02 mm., m. 122-3°, which (1.0 g. in 8 cc. dioxane) is added dropwise (0.5 hr.) to 0.45 g. glycine and 0.36 g. MgO in 80 cc. H₂O with stirring and the mixt. adjusted with concd. HCl to pH 6, giving 46% phthalimidocrotonylglycine (V), needles, m. 223-1°. Refluxing 0.68 g. IV in 20 cc. EtOH with an equiv. amt. N₂H₄·H₂O 2 hrs. and passing the reaction product through an Amberlite column gives 40% γ -aminocrotonylglycine (VI), prisms, m. 218° (decompn.), R_f 0.68, gives a strong ninhydrin reaction. Hydrogenation of V with PtO₂ in EtOH gives 85% γ -phthalimidobutyrylglycine, needles, m. 178°. Similar hydrogenation of VI gives 83% γ -aminobutyrylglycine, prisms, m. 214°, R_f 0.84.

F. E. Brauns

BALENOVIC, K.; URBAS, B.; DELJAC, A.

Absolute configuration of β -hydroxy- β -phenylpropionic acid. Croat
chem acta 31 no.4:153-155 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Chemical Laboratory, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb,
Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.
(Hydroxyphenylpropionic acid)

Absolute configuration of (-)- β -hydroxy- β -(m-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid. K. Balenovic and B. Ugljan (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Chem. & Ind.* (London) 1959, 1448-9. (-)- β -Hydroxy- β -(m-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (I) has been assigned the same configuration as (-)-malic acid on the basis of the synthesis of the Me ester of (-)-I from either the (+)-diuret ketone of (-)-m-methoxy-O-methylmandelic acid or from I. E. J. Poziomek

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F-leaf (NB)

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URBASEK, Jan; SIMECKOVA, Libuse

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BABIC, Urhan; ZIPTAK, Zeljko; MIJUNA-PURKAR, Mirjana

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'64

1. High-Voltage Laboratory, Faculty of Electrical Engineering,
University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Unska ul. b.b.

LUKOSEVICIUS, A.; STARAS, I.; DAGYS, J., red.; IVANAUSKAS, T., prof. red.; KRIAUCIUNAS, J., red.; MACYS, J., red.; MINKEVICIUS, A., red.; MISEVICIUTE, A., red.; STARAS, I., red.; TUINYLA, V., red.; URBONAS, A., red.; GLEBAVICIENE, S., red.; ANAITIS, J., tekhn. red.

[Lithuanian pomology] Lietuvos pomologija. Red. V. Tuinyla..
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"The Zhagarskaya Cherry, Its Morphology and Biological Traits and Growth Conditions
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(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

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Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no.8:9 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

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(Building trades--Study and teaching)

COMES, L., conf.; IGNA, M.; URCAN, I.

Staphylococcal acute angina. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:30-31 Ja-P
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"Varioliform Pustulosis in an Eczematous Suckling."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8,
No 5, Sep-Oct 63, pp 457-461.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: A case of Kaposi varioliform pustulosis in a non-vaccinated eczematous infant is reported. The authors emphasize the vaccinal environment as the mode of contamination. Treatment consisted of a combination of specific gamma globulins, antibiotics, cortisone and roborants. The dangers of a "vaccinal environment" for an eczematous infant are pointed out.

Includes 3 French and 1 Rumanian reference.

1/1

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GAVRILA, I., Prof.; COMES, L.; POP, V.; URCAN, S.; GORGAN, V.

Meningo-encephalitic manifestations in epidemic parotitis.
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1. (Clinica bolilor contagioase, Cluj).
(MUMPS, complications
meningo-encephalitis, statist. in Rumania)
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, etiol. & pathogen.
mumps, statist. in Rumania)

GAVRILA, I., Prof.; COMES, L., conf.; SERBAN, I., dr.; SOLOVIEW, M., dr.; GHIDALI, M., dr.; PIRVU, C., dr.; IMPURMANU, A., dr.; CUCU, Al., dr.; BUCIU, M., dr.; URCAN, S., dr.; LUCA, E., dr.

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1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase dir. Cluj.
(INFECTION, blood in
sedimentation rate, determ. & relation to intensity of
dis.)
(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION, in various dis.
infect. dis., determ. & relation to intensity of dis.)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, blood in
sedimentation rate, determ. & relation to intensity of
dis.)

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parotitis. Med. int.,Bucur. 12 no.1:15-22 Ja '60.

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"Theory of the Intensification of Production of Sand-Lime Bricks Using Crystalline Hydrates," C.R.Acad. Sci., URSS, 84, No.5, pp 1021-4, 1952.

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Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40619.

Author : Surdan, C., Niculescu, A., Urden, M.

Inst : Institute of Agriculture.

Title : Investigations in Connection with Influenza
Epizooty in Horses.

Orig Pub: Anuarul lucrar. stiint. Inst. agron., 1957,
463-473.

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RUMANIA/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases of Unknown Etiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhr-Biol., No 20, 1950, 92759

Author : Volintir, V.; Dumitrescu, A.; Retter, I.;
Inst : Prejbeanu, Gh.; Grindeanu, H.; Urdes, E.
Title : A Study of Infectious Atrophic Rhinitis in
Swine.

Orig Pub : Probl. scotelnii si veterinarie, 1957, No 9,
29-36

Abstract : Antibodies specific to *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*
were present in 50 percent of the examined
serums from the diseased swine. According to
the authors' data, both a filterable agent
and *Ps. pyocyanea* take part in the etiology
of this disease. -- From the authors' sum-
mary.

Card : 2/1

RUMANIA

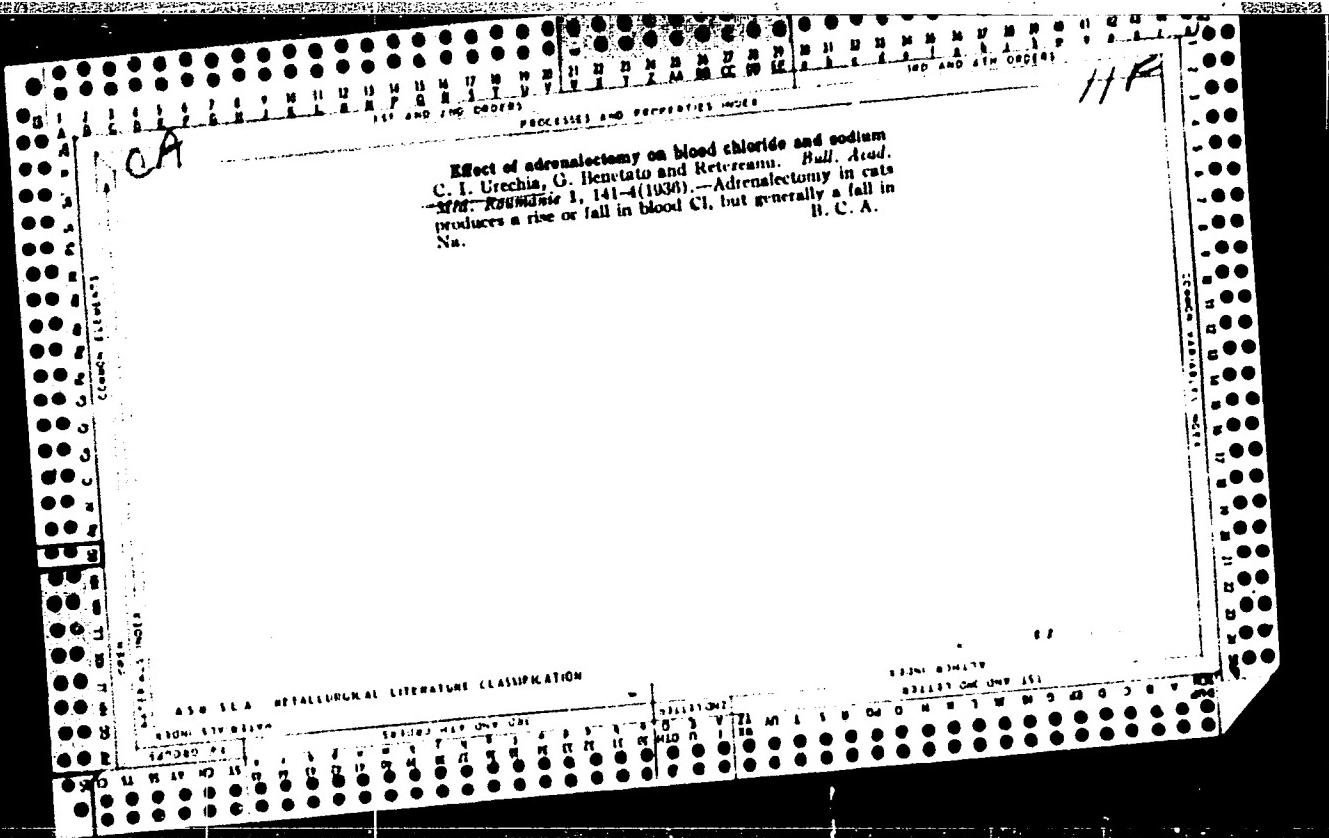
URECHE, Dr. L., State Agricultural Farm Apahida (Gospodaria agricola de stat Apahida) region Cluj.

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Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnică și Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No. 6, June 1966; pp 69-72

Abstract: Frequency of this ovine central nervous system parasitosis in various years on some farms; the infestation may vary in relative frequency in the female and male animals, in lambs and adult sheep or rams or mutton; during seasons and years. Clinical and diagnostic data are discussed.
Table, 3 Rumanian references.

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Blood potassium in diseases of the nervous system
C. I. Urmia, N. Manta, Mme. Retezanu and M. Hum-
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Levels of blood K, ranging from 5 to 27 mg. per 100 cc.,
in various diseases of the nervous system were shown.

The majority of cases have a normal blood K, but in
general paralysis there is an increase probably due to the
destruction of red cells, which contain much K. Reduced
blood K was found in cases of mental disorder, in polyneu-
ritis accompanied by anemia, and in dementia praecox.
Dorothy W. Asher

COR

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/10 General Path Oct 59

3166. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE DIENCEPHALON IN STATUS EPILEPTICUS - Examenul anatomo-patologic al diencefalului in status epilepticus - Urechia C.I. and Lichter C. Serv. VII Psihiat., Spital Prof. Dr. Ch. Marinescu, Bucuresti - NEUROLOGIA (Bucuresti) 1958, 3/4 (295-305) Illus. 5

The hypothalamic nuclei of 3 patients deceased in status epilepticus and of another epileptic whose death occurred through some other cause were studied. Lesions were found in the paraventricular, supraoptic, mammillo-infundibular pallido-infundibular nuclei and in the tuberal nucleus. The lesions consisted of chromatolysis, hyperchromatosism, various aspects of cellular and nuclear alteration, and occasional vacuole formation. The importance of the diencephalon and of the vegetative manifestations in the production of convulsive seizures is stressed.

Rosianu - Orasul Stalin (VIII,5,19)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/9 Neurology Sept 59

4318. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE DIENCEPHALON IN STATUS EPILEPTICUS - Examenul anatomo-patologic al diencefalului in status epilepticus - Urechia C. I. and Lichter C. Serv. VII Psihiat., Sp. 'Prof. Dr. Gh. Marinescu', Bucuresti - NEUROLOGIA (Bucuresti) 1958, 3/4 (299-305) Illus. 5

The hypothalamic nuclei of 3 patients deceased in status epilepticus and of another epileptic whose death occurred through some other cause were studied. Lesions were found in the paraventricular, supraoptic, mammillo-infundibular, pallido-infundibular nuclei and in the tuberal nucleus. The lesions consisted of chromatolysis, hyperchromatosis, various aspects of cellular and nuclear alteration, and occasional vacuole formation. The importance of the diencephalon and of the vegetative manifestations in the production of convulsive seizures is stressed.

Rosianu - Orasul Stalin (VIII, 5, 19)

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Math-Phys 7 no.1:107-116 '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020017-9

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TU Comae Berenices, a short periodic Cepheid, Studia Univ B-B S.
Math-Phys 10 no.1:73-81 '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020017-9"

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(MIRA 15:3)
2 no.7:73-74 Ap '62.

(Military discipline)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020017-9

VISTRUCKA, Z.; UREMOVIC, I.

Answer of the authors of "Connection schemes in electrical engineering"
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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"Collected works of the Yugoslav Seminar for the Regulation,
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Reviewed by I.Uremovic. Elektrotehnicar 15 no.9/10:160
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Brezinscak. Reviewed by I. Uremovic. Automacija Zagreb 2
no. 2/4:124 '62.

UREMOVIC, Lucija, mr. ph.

Determination of fetal hemoglobin in peripheral blood smears in
infants born at term. Lijecn. vjesn. 86 no.5:585-590 My '64
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Apoplexy of the adrenal gland. Med. glas. 16 no.5:210-213 My '62.

1. Ginekolosko-porodajni odjel i Patoloskoanatomski institut Opce bolnice
"Brace dr Sobol" na Rijeci.

(PREGNANCY compl) (ADRENAL GLAND dis)
(HEMORRHAGE in pregn)

S

L 22269-59 EPF(u)-2/EAT(1)/ETG(A)/E43(n) IAP(c) AT

ACC NR: AR6005183

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/0016/0016

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9G130

46

AUTHORS: Nekrashevich, I. G.; Tkachenko, V. M.; Urenev, V. I.

B

TITLE: Time scanning of the process of condensation of matter from a plasma cloud in
a condensed discharge

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii, AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 544-550

TOPIC TAGS: electric discharge, discharge plasma, vapor condensation, electrode

TRANSLATION: The scanning method is used to study the process of emission of matter
from electrodes in a condensed discharge, and particularly the change of the composi-
tion of the emitting vapor with time. Important experimental data are obtained on
the kinetics of formation of the vapor cloud of the electrode material.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 nst

2

L 42097-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6029648

SOURCE CODE: UR/0250/66/010/008/0550/0552

AUTHOR: Sevchenko, A. N.; Tkachev, V. D.; Urenov, V. I.

ORG: Belorussian State University im. V. I. Lenin (Belorusskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Photoconductivity spectra of germanium single crystals irradiated with gamma-quanta

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 10, no. 8, 1966, 550-552

TOPIC TAGS: germanium single crystal, gamma irradiation, electron energy level, impurity level

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the system of energy levels which appears in n-type and p-type germanium irradiated with gamma-quanta from Co⁶⁰ at room temperature. Particular attention was given to a study of the stable centers which introduce deep energy levels into the forbidden zone. Photoconductivity spectra were taken in a range from 1 to 5 μ for temperatures from 300 to 80K before and after irradiation with integrated fluxes of 10¹⁴—5 x 10¹⁷ kv/cm². The specimens used were n- and p-type germanium single crystals with initial specific resistances of 48 ohm·cm and 6 ohm·cm, respectively. The concentration of residual impurities in the electrically active state for n-type

Card 1/2

L 42097-66

ACC NR: AP6029648

material was up to 10^{12} - 10^{13} cm⁻³. Investigation of the electrical characteristics of specimens after irradiation showed the presence of $E_v + 0.01$ ev, $E_v + 0.008$ ev, and $E_v + 0.17$ ev levels in p-type germanium and $E_c - 0.20$ ev level in n-type germanium. Irradiation of n-type crystals with doses up to 5×10^{17} kv/cm² did not change the conductivity sign. At T = 80K the Fermi level in irradiated n-type specimens was located 0.16-0.22 ev from the bottom of the conductivity zone, while in p-type specimens it was found 0.20-0.26 ev from the top of the valence zone. The presence of deep centers in both irradiated and nonirradiated crystals indicates that these centers are not generated due to the irradiation but are only displayed as the result of in irradiated crystals between the zones and these centers in irradiated crystals can lead to a significant change in the concentration of free carriers. Such a change in concentration is possible since after irradiation the equilibrated concentration of free carriers becomes very low as a result of their capture by the radiation damage, which introduces shallower energy levels. Therefore in irradiated specimens for which the ratio $\Delta\sigma/\sigma$ is greater, it is possible to detect deep energy levels which belong to residual imperfections in the crystal lattice. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002
ATD PRESS: SD64

Card 2/2 af

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020017-9

SECRET

Industrial Steam Turbine Electric Machines, Moscow/
Leningrad, 1952

[REDACTED] 10.0 [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020017-9"

URENTSEV, A.

Role of repairmen in meeting maintenance requirements. MTS 14 no.3:
31 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:4)

1. Direktor mashino-traktornoy stantsii im. Dzerzhinskogo Tadzhikskoy
SSR.
(Machine-tractor stations)

KOVACH, E. [Kovacs, E.]; SHNEYDER, Y. [Schneider, I.]; URESH, F. [Ures, F.]

Mechanism of tropine- Ψ -tropine isomerization. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser.
khim. no. 2: 320-326 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Segedskogo universiteta, Vengriya.

UKE 5, 11-74

51-4 -1-13/26

AUTHORS: Vanyukov, M. P., Mak, A. A. and Uras, N. Ya.

TITLE: Instantaneous Brightness of a Spark-Discharge Channel
in a Capillary. (Mgnoveniya yarkost' kanala iskrovogo
razryada v kapillyare.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol.IV, Nr.1,
pp. 90-92. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper reports results of measurements of the spectral density of brightness of a spark discharge channel in capillaries filled with air at atmospheric pressure, or with xenon at 4 atm. The technique of measurement and apparatus are described in Ref.2. Capillaries filled with air were glass tubes with internal diameter of 0.25, 0.4 and 1.35 mm and an inter-electrode distance of 10 mm. Capillaries filled with xenon were quartz tubes with an internal diameter of 2.5 mm. Brightness Card 1/4 was measured in the direction at right-angles to the

51-4 -1-13/26
Instantaneous Brightness of a Spark-Discharge Channel in a Capillary.

capillary. For the sake of comparison, measurements of brightness of the spark discharge were made also in an unbounded air gap. Fig.1 shows curves, for air, of the spectral density of brightness as function of the wavelength under various discharge conditions at the moment when the spectral density of brightness at 4494 \AA reaches its maximum. At constant discharge energy narrowing of the discharge channel by the capillary produces an increase of the channel brightness, particularly in the short-wavelength part of the spectrum. Decrease of the capillary diameter cannot be carried on indefinitely since in very narrow capillaries brightness decreases (e.g. in 0.25 mm capillary brightness is less than in the 0.4 mm capillary). Increase of the

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Instantaneous Brightness of a Spark-Discharge Channel in a Capillary.

energy of discharge through a capillary increases brightness. The highest brightness of 50×10^6 stilbs was obtained in a channel 0.4 mm wide, filled with air at atmospheric pressure, on discharging a 0.011 μ F condenser charged to 29 kV. The brightness temperature for this case was 94 000°K. Increase of the inter-electrode distance from 10 to 20 mm does not appreciably change the spectral density of brightness. Fig.2 shows the results for xenon in a 2.5 mm capillary filled with xenon at 4 atm (curve 1) and for a spherical pulse-discharge lamp also filled with xenon (curve 2). The results of Fig.2 show that brightness Card 3/4 in a capillary filled with xenon (7×10^6 stilbs) is

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. Instantaneous Brightness of a Spark-Discharge Channel in a Capillary.

less than the corresponding brightness in the spherical lamp (11×10^6 stilbs). This is due to the fact that the discharge-channel width in a 2.5 mm capillary is limited by that capillary at a comparatively late stage of the discharge. Figs.1 and 2 show that radiation from a capillary discharge differs considerably from black-body radiation (dashed curves), except at high energy densities in the discharge channel (Fig.1, curves 1 and 3). The results obtained are summarized in a table on p.92. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 5 references, of which 4 are Russian and 1 American.
Card 4/4

ASSOCIATION: State Institute of Optics imeni S. I. Vavilov. (Gos. opticheskiy institut im. S. I. Vavilova.)

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2. Capillaries-Spectral density

1. Capillaries-Spark discharge-Brightness

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(Germany, East—Biochemistry)
(Stereochemistry)

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URESOV, I-D

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Anempodistov, V. P., E. G. Kasharskiy, and I. D. Uresov

Problemy konstruktsii turbogeneratorov stroyerennyia. (Problems of building Large Turbo-generators) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 73 p. 3,500 copies printed.

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PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers and scientists.

COVERAGE: The problems discussed in the booklet refer in considerable degree, to the machinery of tomorrow. Thus, the authors have had to base their work on data from design and research projects. They set out some basic trends in the development of turbogenerator manufacturing and indicate the course for further research and development. Chapters I and II were written by V. P. Anempodistov, chapter III by E. G. Kasharskiy, chapter V and VI by

Card 1/3

Problems of Building Large (Cont.)

SOV/3971

I. D. Ushakov, and chapter IV jointly by the authors. The authors thank N. V. Varden'yan. There are 38 references: 24 Soviet, 4 German, 10 English.

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